MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1898.

BAILY, per Year ..... 6 00 SUMDAY, per Tear..... 2 00 BAILY AND SUNDAY, per Tear ...... 8 00 BAYLY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

Panes-Ricorne No. 13, near Grand Hotel, and Eleague No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manus publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they sent on all cases send elamos for that purpose.

#### In Peace As in War.

The American people emerge from the conflict with Spain with a renewed and lively conviction of being invincible in war. As fighters they feel that they are unexcelled, and the evidence is admitted to be strong by the foreign observers of it. But in the press of the country, in its original opinions and in the many expressions that through its columns come from private individuals, is proof on a colossal scale that the people of the United States are a people most powerful in peace.

The promptness with which the mass of the public, after the first battle of Manila, saw clearly into the question of the Philippines, and determined that that far distant and scarcely known territory should be part of our dominion, and the marvellous rapidity with which this feeling has penetrated the minds of those who at first condemned it and opposed it, denote a nation possessed of intellectual breadth and vigor, self-reliance, and the impulses of statesmanship, that are startling, not to say incredible.

Never have the American people had greater cause for confidence and hope in the future, and for pride and self-respect, than now, when the calls for the retention of the Philippines are heard in ever increasing volume.

#### No European Tutelage for Us.

The argument brought forward by the Journal de St. Petersbourg, a semi-official paper, for "the autonomy of the Philippines, under the tutelage of Europe," is unsound in premises, and, of course, in conclusion.

It urges that the prestige of the white race in the Philippines was almost wholly destroyed by the late war, and that the 80,000 or 40,000 troops that our country might devote to recovering that prestige would be insufficient; while, besides, we are novices in colonization.

The first mistake of the St. Petersburg Journal is in assuming that because the natives have lost all respect for Spain they can possess none for America. It might as well be supposed that because the Cuban patriots despised and hated the Spaniards they despise and hate us. The proclamations of AguinalDo show that he perfectly well understands that America is the friend of liberty and humanity the world over, whereas Spain has long been a representative of cruelty and opssion. It is not less certain that the Philippine insurgents have already been impressed by our naval and military strength, and understand thoroughly the difference in that respect between Spain and ourselves. Nor need we worry about being novices in colonization when Spain is an example of the veterans.

Besides, how could the Philippines regain their respect for the white race through "autonomy under the tutelage of Europe?" How long would it be before the islands became the scene of war among the tutelary powers, each wanting a share of them?

Above all, the tutelage of Europe is out of tion, for the reason that the pines are already ours.

### The New Factor in International

Politics. It may be remembered that, in the July number of the Nineteenth Century, Mr. FRED-MRICK GREENWOOD threw cold water on the idea of Anglo-American cooperation, even in the Far East. An alliance, he said, was out of the question, and even to talk about a community of interests was but "the outcome of a temporary need" on the part of the United States, and, when the war with Spain should be over, would be dropped by them with "a joyful sense of relief." A different view of the matter is expressed by Sir George S. CLARKE in the August number of the same periodical.

On one point, indeed, Sir George agrees entirely with Mr. GREENWOOD. He also holds that a defensive alliance between Great Britain and the United States is not, at the present moment, within the range of practical politics. He admits, further, that it may be premature to speak of an Anglo-American combination against Continental Europe. The fact remains that recent events in the Far East have caused Anglo-American peoples to begin to comprehend that circumstances may easily arise, which will demand joint action upon their part in that quarter of the globe, unless they are both to forfeit freedom of access to the largest actual and prospective market for their manufactures which exists upon the earth. In the mere realization of this danger, in the bare perception that active cooperation in defence of a common cause may become imperative, there are the necessary conditions of a close and permanent drawing together of the two great sections of the English-speaking world. The word actual need of one presents itself; little matters the word if the idea takes root among the 120,000,000 people'who speak GEORGE CLARKE'S opinion, that an Angioand brought to naught by the drawbacks which have rendered nugatory other allimisunderstandings, which, hitherto, have prevented allied powers from wielding a united force approximating to that represented by the sum total of their resources. An Anglo-American alliance, should it ever take place, will be free from the conditions Anglo-French combination of 1854 or the German league against Denmark ten years

and that the former's prospect of some initial successes would not compensate for the certainty of ultimate failure. He concurs, however, we repeat, with Mr. GRHENWOOD in thinking that such a coalition is not probable, because the need has not arisen. It would, necessarily, be a league of defence, not of aggression, and a defensive combination becomes a reality only in face of a common emergency.

While the future, of course, guards most of its secrets, one of its developments seems clear to the writer in the Nineteenth Century. He holds it to be no longer possible for the United States to maintain their former attitude of aloofness from the affairs of the world. Henceforth they must and will assume a position among great nations, and they will have to face the responsibilities and difficulties imposed by such a posttion. Even the pessimistic Mr. Greenwood acknowledged that "In any case, there is no likelihood of a lasting return to the old American policy." The programme of isolation is out of date, and cast aside. Sir GEORGE CLARKE is not one of those who attribute the striking change in the American spirit to the influence of the brilliant writings of Capt, MAHAN, for these, as he sees have hitherto produced a deeper impression in the Old World than in the New; he ascribes the change more correctly to the inherited instincts of the race which are forcing the American people onward and outward. The signs of coming expan sion might have been discerned in the original handling of the Samoan question, in President Harrison's proposal to annex Hawaii, and in the little known fact that the acquisition of Cuba by Germany in 1885 was only averted by the vehement protests of all the American representa tives at the European courts. Sir George would see in the present war the result rather than the cause of aspirations that were only latent. It is race energies and race aptitudes, not blind chances, that have made the United States second only to England as a commercia power. The very same forces that created the British Empire have built up the great republic, and will irresistibly bring it into the front rank of the powers of the earth. Sir GEORGE CLARKE tells us that, on this point, Capt. Mahan lately wrote to him as follows: "The extension of the influence of the United States, territorial expansion. colonies. &c., are so accepted as to be almost a commonplace of thought by papers heretofore steadily opposed thereto. The ground taken by you among the first and by me afterward, which, six weeks ago, was a mere vision, has rapidly taken on an appearance at least of solidity. Men who could only see that our Constitution provided in no way for governing colonies are now persuaded, as we were, that, where there is a will, the Americans can find a WBV.

Sir George CLARKE's conclusion is that there is to be a new factor in international politics, and that the coming great power will be excessively tenacious of its rights, while essentially peace-loving. He predicts that human freedom of the Anglo-American type, which no other race has yet achieved. is to receive a fresh impulse which will react upon peoples less advanced. The mmon interests of the United States and of Great Britain are destined to increase in magnitude and in complexity. Alliance can wait; indeed, may never be required, if only the two nations realize the immensity of their common concerns, and become familiar with the idea that united action in defence of the honor and the rights of both may one day be required. European statesmen have not failed to perceive the significance of the fact that the first faint appearance of serious danger to us from without-we refer to the attempt to bring about a concerted European intervention on behalf of Spain-caused American sentiment to turn instinctively toward Great Britain. It was not mistaken in so turning, for, as the London National Review has shown, the hostile intervention would have taken place but for England's refusal to join it, or even to promise not to thwart it with her mighty navy.

# Turkish Troubles.

After twenty years of haggling and shuffling the Sublime Porte has met the demands for the settlement of the claims of Russian subjects for damages incurred during the last Russo-Turkish war in its usual characteristic fashion. The sum unpaid with interest amounts to \$4,500,000. For this the Sultan has given promissory notes running over a period of five years, and, no doubt, like the celebrated Mr. MANTILINI, considers the matter as now settled. The interesting moment will be when the first note comes due; but it is not necessary just now to anticipate whether it will be paid or a renewal asked for, nor to speculate what the patient creditor may do in case of default. It was the threat of the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople that his Government might find itself compelled, in satisfaction of the long-standing claims of its subjects, to take and hold the customs of the port of Trebizond on the Black Sea, that brought the Turk to book on this occasion. Trebizond is one of the most productive of the Turkish customs ports and is, besides, an important political and military strategical point, and not to be lightly given up. Promissory notes are easy to sign, and who knows what the chapter of accidents during the next five years may contain; so the notes have been given, and for the moment Yildiz enjoys its political rahat loukoum. Meantime the war indemnity of \$150,000,000 or thereabouts hangs like the sword of Damocles over the Turk's head, but so long as the Russian does not demand and exact payment, the Turk will be content to remain

under it and let it hang too. There is, however, another matter between the two Governments that if pressed by the Russians may turn to trouble. The tens of thousands of Armenians from the alliance may remain unspoken till the districts of Erzeroum, Bitlis, Moosh and Van who succeeded in saving their lives by flying into Russian territory at the time of the massacres, have become a burden on the a common tongue. It is certain, in Sir Russian Government and the people with whom they took refuge. Russia has insisted American alliance would not be crippled on the repatriation of these fugitives and the Turkish Government has protested, for compliance means trouble for the Turks ances in the past; by the differences of | in some form or another. Since the departlanguage, divergence of objects, want of a ure of the Armenians their homes and real community of interests and mutual lands have been taken possession of by Kurds and others, who would surrender them to their former owners with reluctance, if at all. The Sultan would then find himself under the necessity of evicting his faithful Kurds and reinstalling the hated Armenians or leaving the latter to which enfeebled the coalitions of Pitt, the be exterminated by the former. In either case there would be fresh disorders in Armenia which, unlike those of two years ago, later. As regards comparative strength, would not leave Russia indifferent, for Sir Gzongz, for his part, has no doubt that the Russian Government having forced the whole of Continental Europe would find the repatriation of the exiled Armen-

suffer in consequence of its act.

A good deal now depends on the resolution taken by the Russian Government in this matter, perhaps the peace of Asia Minor and the ending of the Turkish power in eastern Armenia.

### Fill Up the List!

The magnificent, war-worn and victorious ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet, and the magnificent outburst of popular applause with which they were received on Saturday from the moment of their entrance into the bay of New York, served to demonstrate both the national power and the national sentiment of the American people. They also afforded an Illustration of the wisdom of the policy of naming our battleships after States, and thus binding them all together in a common pride in the navy and affection

for that noble service. With the exception of one, the Kearsarge, the battleships now built, building, or authorized, the highest expressions of modern naval power, are named after States, but as there are as yet only thirteen of these shins in all, thirty-three of the States are still unrepresented in that magnificent fleet. This means that we must have thirtythree more battleships. That number would not be too great. It would be only a reasonable sufficiency for the needs of our expanding territory and expanding commerce. Every State must have its champion in that glorious fleet, symbolizing the national

unity in which all are bound. Of battleships, built or expected, we have now the Texas, the Indiana, the Oregon, the Massachusetts, the Iowa, the Kearsarge, the Kentucky, the Illinois, the Alabama, and the Wisconsin, Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, Happy States, to be thus gloriously represented! -But such discrimination must not continue. The name of every State of the Union must be enrolled in this catalogue of superlative naval power, each of those unrepresented coming in its due turn. We must commemorate and magnify the national unity by bringing into it the names of all the Southern States. We want a Virginia, a North Carolina, a South Carolina, a Mississippi, a Louislana, a Florida, and all the rest of them in our splendid fleet. We must have all the New England States. all the Middle States, all the Western and Southwestern States, and the States of the

Then in the course of national development there may come an Hawaii, a Porto Rico, and perhaps a Luzon! That is a name which belongs to us now. It is no more Spanish, but wholly American forever; and the battleship Luxon would both typify the world-wide power of America and commemorate the great victory of Dewey. The catalogue of our battleships is far short of completeness, and it must be filled up.

#### The Single-Turret Monitors.

It is understood that the Navy Department has found a new use for the old-time monitors of the Ajax and Comanche classes, namely, station duty in harbors of Cuba and Porto Rico.

It is hard to predict now when the active careers of these sturdy little craft will be over. Their keels were laid in 1862, and they are relies of the civil war, some of them truly battle-scarred veterans; the Montauk, for a single example, which under the command of Worden, destroyed the Confederate blockade-runner Nashville, was struck, if we do not mistake, 214 times by the fire of the Charleston batteries. They remained a source of reliance until the days of larger monitors and of modern battleships. Then they served as practice ships for State naval reserves, and finally during the war with Spain, after some of them had received new botlers or machinery, and rapid-fire guns had supplemented the big turret smooth-bores, they became harbor defenders.

Such a record might well entitle them to Mour of stress. But it is easy to see why the Antilles. They have proved themselves to be seaworthy, are not costly to maintain, requiring only small complements, and their light draught will allow them to go into all harbors and into many shallow inlets. There are a dozen of them, and only one is on the Pacific coast, so that there is a choice among the most suitable. If the present plan is carried out they will take the place of ships more expensive to maintain.

Uniform Methods of Divorce. The representatives appointed by thirty two States of the Union for the purpose of promoting uniformity of legislation in reference to rights and relations of general interest throughout the country have been in session at Saratoga during the present week. Their attention has been devoted chiefly to the consideration of legal proceedings in divorce suits.

Every one, except the Western courts and lawyers who fatten on fraudulent divorces, recognizes it as scandalous that a man who wants to get rid of his wife can do so by setting up a fictitious residence in the far West and calling upon the defendant to come a thousand miles into a State to which she is an utter stranger, to make answer to a complaint usually false.

It is hopeless, however, to endeavor to get the States to agree upon what shall be the causes of absolute divorce. The circumstances and ideas prevalent in different parts of the country vary so greatly that a uniform law prescribing the grounds for dissolving the marriage relation will never be agreed to by any large number of States.

We see no reason, however, why agreement is not possible in reference to divorce procedure. If the State Commissioners devote their labors to this subject, they may accomplish something.

There should be no such thing as service by publication in divorce suits, except possibly in the State where the parties were married and resided at the time of the marriage. If either leaves that State, so that personal service of the summons cannot be made there, such party has no cause of complaint because the papers are served by publication or personally without the State.

In all other cases the law should require personal service of the summons upon the defendant within the State, in order to give the courts of that State jurisdiction.

When the suit is brought in a State other than that where the marriage was celebrated and where the parties resided at the time, the plaintiff should be obliged to prove a residence extending over years instead of merely months, as now suffices in some of the States, and the proof should establish an actual dwelling within the State, not sufficiently shown by a visit to the capital, and leaving a gun or fishing rod in a rented room there for the prescribed period. Another safeguard against fraud in divorce procedure would be the absolute

its master in an Angio-American coalition, lans on the Turkish Government would prohibition of secrecy in undefended matrimonial actions. References in divorce cases should be prohibited and evidence should be taken before Judges in open court.

#### Raseball.

THE SUN of last week reported that the President of the Chicago Baseball Club had telegraphed to his manager to notify the Chicago players that they must abandon rowdyism and submit to the discipline of the League's rules, under the penalty of being fined \$25 by the club itself.

What does this mean? At the beginning of the season, after a great flourish in resolv ing that professional baseball should again be made decent, the members of the League solemnly agreed, over their own individual names, that the rules forbidding disputes with the umpire should be enforced. The President of the New York Club, FREEDMAN, whose team had become notorious as the most disorderly, was the last to sign. The suspicion that his signature was worthless was made certainty the moment that the season opened, for FREED-MAN's men fought with the umpire as of old. and his captain expressed publicly his intention to kick as he liked, rules or no rules. But FREEDMAN has not been alone in treschery to the Presidents' agreement.

The Cincinnati Club has kept its men in the best state of discipline, and perhaps the Boston Club comes next in this respect; but the ball field has remained a field of disorder, on which the public was liable at any moment to see an outbreak of rebellion against the umpire, varying from words to blows. The measures adopted by the clubs to enforce the agreement of their Presidents to carry out the intention of the League, and thus to keep unassailable these Presidents' reputation for good faith, have been faulty at the best and generally have amounted to nothing.

The baseball field is to-day below the level of the prize ring, where, except in extreme cases, when the ring is invaded by the outside mob, the referee's word is law.

What, then, is the meaning of President HART'S threat to fine his men if they do not keep order? Months have gone by and his agreement that they should conduct themselves properly has been waste paper. Has he grown ashamed of himself? Has some real friend, possessed of the sense of sport in which manifestly he has been lacking, made him understand the grossness of the League's habits? Or has he been genuinely in earnest all along, relying on the League President (Young) to provide umpires resolutely and sufficiently instructed to stamp out rowdvism, but at last, finding his reliance misplaced, has he taken the matter into his own hands and set out to discipline his men himself?

Twelve Presidents of baseball clubs got together and promised the public that base hall in 1898 should have an umpire, and that the players should not fight against his decision. The result has been a howling farce, as much as anything because of the incompetence of the umpires. Yet to say that these twelve Presidents could not have kept their word regardless of the umpires is arrant nonsense.

Do they begin to see this themselves ?

### A Fortunate Steamer.

The first of four steamships which are to be used in the fruit trade between Boston. New York, Philadelphia, and Jamaica was launched at the Cramp yard in Philadelphia last Thursday. The new boats are of 2,000 tons register, and "will be of the highest rating in their class. They will also be much faster than the chartered British ships, and will be constructed for use as auxiliary cruisers." And by way of emphasizing the fact that the new boats are fast, stanch and ready to fight when occasion offers, the first of them bears the name, beloved and honored above most, if not all, living American names, Dewey.

We hail the omen. This new ship is but one of hundreds and thousands that will be built by American skill and labor and will be laid up in ordinary at least until the carry American products not merely to the West Indies, where the United States have, they seem suited for coast guard work in directly or in trust, great possessions to improve, but to the East Indies, where George Dewey has opened the road to an imperial commerce.

When American ships crowd the harbors of the East, the full value of the services which Dewey and his men have done for the United States will be understood.

The Hon. JOHN WARWICK DANIEL of Virginia "predicts prosperity for the United States for a hundred years." The prediction is safe enough, but Mr. DANIEL is uncommonly unselfish in making it. He has a high place mong the long-distance orators who have held that the United States must be full of woe and ruin so long as the gospel of 16 to 1 is rejected. The prosperity of the United States must interfere with the political prosperity of these DANIELS without judgment; but perhaps they now wish to be regarded aspatriots who consent to prosperity, although it is against their principles.

The Republicans of the Sixth Missouri Congress district permit themselves to say very unhandsome things of one of the greatest little men or littlest great men in the West, the Hon. LON STEPHENS:

"In common with almost all the people of imperial Missouri we bow our heads with shame as we contemplate the aching void in the Gubernatorial chair of our great State. We trust an all-wise Providence will graciously care for and protect us until a man shall again be Governor of Mis

It may be that the Hon. LON STEPHENS acher on account of the burden of his honors and his wisdom, but he is not a void. From nothing nothing comes, but from STEPHENS come cor tinual words. And he is more than a man. is the Stephens Democrats.

The German Kaiser was not very polite to the worthy Burgomaster of Mains. By the triumphal arch to which the Young Man rode on a triumphal charger, the Burgomaster spoke his speech of welcome trippingly. "When here as a boy," said Omnibus Bill in reply. "I conseived ideas similar to those which you have just expressed." No doubt the imperial intellectuals are rapid-firing, but it was scarcely urbane for William to say that he knew as much when a child as the Burgomaster knows

The Westminster Gazette repeats this touching poem, once current at Oxford: "There was once a scholar of Balliol,

Who, when asked what he knew of GAMALIES. Replied 'twas a hill; And examiners still

namber that scholar of Balliol." This poet by the banks of Isls must be plucked in geography. Gamaliel is not a hill. Gama-LIEL is a mountain in Mugwumpia, and erupts terrible streams of ink every day and evening.

Chief Justice DOSTER of Kansas has al ready made a campaign speech and "an-nounces that he will devote all the time he can spare to stumping the State for the Pop Judge Doster, who has won fame on account of his dictum that the rights of the user of property are superior to those of the owner, says that "a Judge is a citizen, interested in all unsettled questions." A Judge is also an official who has to settle certain ques tions. But as a Populist platform seems to be

The Hon. JACOB SLETCHER COXET'S "Good Boads and Non-Interest Bond Campaign Car and Tent" is about to be launched at Yandalia, Ill. The illustrious peripatetic takes up again the work of disseminating the financial principles of the Democracy. The Hon. PINE LEWIS will not be missed.

# A FRENCHMAN'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.

The Tankee Nation Hailed as the Happlest and Mightiest of People. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You will pardon a Frenchman if he rises up and calls for three cheers for the American people and three times three for your grand old Yankee nation! As a son of the youngest republic I am delighted to pay tribute to the oldest, best and mightiest republic.

How marvellously you plan! How bravely you fight! How decisive your victories! How magnanimous with those you conquer! You are really God's chosen people. Look at your record. Twice within thirty years you lowered the pirate flag of infamous Anglo-Saxon Englandn 1783 and 1815. Thirty years later you brought Mexico to her knees. In 1865 you ended the greatest of civil wars. To-day you are celebrating your marvellous victory over England's great rival in land piracy, namely, Spain. All hese wonderful triumphs are the work of your navy and valiant citizen soldiers, for you have no standing army as we understand the word. Hall! the giant republic! the republic that knows no defeat, that is based on manhood and

You American people are blessed as no other

people are blessed in the extent of your terriory and in your climate and resources, and you deserve it all. You are fortunate in another respect; you belong to no one race. You are not Celt. German, Frank, Saxon, Scandinavian or African. You are a composite people, made up of the best or fittest of all races. The world is your mother country; your strength lies in the fact that you are not a race, but a people having the virtues of all races and low of their vices. Look at your great naval heroes—Dewey the Norman-Frechman, Sampeon the Irish-American, Schley the German, Farragut the Spaniard, Forter, O'Brien, Barry, McDonough, Stewart, Irish-Americans; Paul Jones the Scotchman, Philip the Holland Dutchman. Look at your magnificent soldiers—Grant the Scotchman, Jackson, Sheridan, Shields, Meade, Logan and Curtis, brave sons of Irish emigrants; Weitzel, Sigel, of sturdy German stock; De Kalb and Steuben, Germans, and Lafayette the Frenchman. I must not forget the brave young men of Merrimac fame—Hobson, who I believe is of Scotch descent; George Charette the French Yankee; Kelly, Murphy, Degman and Montague of good Irish stock; Phillips, descendant of an Englishman, and Clausen the Scandinavian. These names show how your navy is made up. These are a galaxy of which any nation might be proud. You Americans have taught the world a leserve it all. You are fortunate in another re-

galaxy of which any nation might be proud. France would give them the Legion of Honor and a popular triumph.

You Americans have taught the world a lesson. It is hard to provoke the eagle, but once provoked he strikes hard. I have heard some sucering critics, Englishmen and Franchmen, say that Spain is weak, therefore you conquered her. What nonsonse! You would win it the foe were England for the third time, or Germany or Russia, or even my own beloved France, or Italy.

America triumphs because she is brave, and because she always fights for the right. Your first great war was to crush Anglo-Saxon tyranny; your next war was waged to prevent the perfidious Saxon from robbing you of the fruits of your first victory. Your next great struggle was waged to preserve your Union and to liberate the colored race. And now, you crown your great work by putting an end to Spanish rule. I believe it is God's will that the American flag should float in triumph all over the Western hemisphere. So be ft. Brave, patriotic, magnanimous Americans! I salute you, and give you an old French soldier's benediction!

New York, Aug. 20. you, and give you an old diction i New York, Aug. 20.

#### Six High Schools in Queens Borough. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the

last meeting of the Queens Borough School Board a motion was made to divide the borough into high school districts. There are in the borough a high school is

Long Island City, one in Jamaica, one in Flushing, one in Corona, and one in Woodside, making five in the borough. At a subsequent meeting of the School Board the school at Elmhurst was also made a high school.

Now, the first necessity of a high school is pu-pils, and if our borough board had stopped to consider the matter it would have asked itself where the pupils were coming from to warrant the extra teachers and the extra expense for supplies and necessaries in order to carry on the work.

The Corona High School is within a half mile of the Elmhurst High School. The Woodside High School is about three-quarters of a mile away. The Flushing High School is within two miles of Elmhurst, and there is direct com munication by trolley and railroad between the two points. This being so, the question arises, where is the need of so many high schools? The pupils attending the public schools of this borough do not, very generally, go into the high schools after graduation from the grammar schools, and I venture to say that the Elmhurst, Corona and Woodside high schools be-

hurst, Corona and Woodside high schools between them will not have fifty pupils taking the high-school course this coming term.

Four high schools are considered ample for Brooklyn with its 100 grammar schools and congested population, yet in the borough of Queens, with a population seven times less than Brooklyn, six high schools are considered necessary. I am a thorough believer in higher education, but I do not believe that the people's money should be needlessly expended on high schools when there is so much need of primary and intermediate schools in this borough.

on high schools when there is so much need of primary and intermediate schools in this borough.

The dividing of the borough into high school districts will be looked for with interest by the people of the borough. In Newtown the people of the borough. In Newtown the people on the south side are much nearer to Jamaica than they are to Einhurst. Corona or Woodside, and it will cost them no more to get to one place than the other, but how many high school people are there in the south end of that town? On the north side there will be three high schools, and not one of them will be able to scare up twenty pupils each, yet several \$2,500 and \$1,200 salaries will be paid for teachers, beside the high school outfit of books, apparatus, &c.

The Flushing High School would be ample for the borough, and if the Queens School Board would look to the interests of the school system instead of saddling upon the taxpayers unnecessary expense they would reduce the high schools to three and expend some effort in making room for the thousands of little chilldren whose parents have been waiting for dren whose parents have been waiting school room in order to give their children school room in order to give school room in order to give school elementary education.

The Board of Education should look into this him school expansion and stop it before it grows to such proportions that high schools will exceed all the others combined.

A TAXPATER.

### Mr. Carl Schurz Out of Place.

To the Epiron or The Sun-Sir: Why unde heaven did the name of Carl Schurz appear in the committee list to meet Sampson's fleet? His weekly drivel in Harper's Weekly against the war and all things patriotic has barely ended, yet he hope up erenely to welcome the very men against whom all his abundant venom had been directed. A reprint of Lincoln's celebrated letter to Schurs is appropriate ander the circumstances. J. ALDEN MUMFORD. NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

From a Letter of Abraham Lincoln to Carl Schur. Nov. 24, 1862. You think I could do better; therefore, you biame me aiready. I think I could not do better; therefore, I blame you for blaming me. I understand you now to be willing to accept the help of men who are not Republicans, provided they have "heart in it." Agreed. I want no others. But who is to be the judge of hearts or of "heart in it."? If I must discard my own judgment and take yours I must also take that of others; and by the time I should reject all I should be advised to reject, I should have none left. Republicans or others—not even yourself. For be assured, my dear sir, there are men who have "heart in it" that think you are performing your part as poorly as you think I am performing mine.

Honor and Friendship from Paraguay. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the West ern Boulevard, between Seventy-seventh and Sev enty-eighth streets, among the best and most notice able of the decorations on Saturday was a Para guayan flag, 20 feet long by 8 feet wide, with the Paraguayan star in the centre of the three colors, red, white and blue, like the United States flag The flag was sent by the Government at Asuncion the capital, to its Consul-General here, and cov three windows. Over it is an old silken American flag made at

Lyons, France, as a present to Consul-General Au-caigns, for services rendered to American friends during the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867. In Paraguay there is great love for the United PARAGUAYAN.

A NEW LABOR STRYESS.

THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: A recent trip through the South has made me ac-quainted with a new system of farming and manufacturing, known as the Wade system, which, owing to its extreme simplicity and great merit, is being rapidly adopted in all parts of the country. By this system the land is made to pay all expenses, the factory and farm are brought together and made to supplement each other, and the wage system is completely eliminated in factory and farm-in fact, the middleman is done away with and the far-

mer himself becomes the manufacturer. This system of farming and manufacturing is thus described in the New Orleans Times-Democrat: A farmer has 640 acres of land.

| 40 | 40         | 40 | 40 |
|----|------------|----|----|
| 40 | 100 acres. |    | 40 |
| 40 | 20         |    | 40 |
| 40 | 40         | 40 | 40 |

each. The large central square contains acres, 140 acres in woods and a 20-acre field

acres, 140 acres in woods and a 20-acre field surrounding the farmer's house in the centre of the woods. This farmer puts twelve colored men, with their families, on his farm, and each of these men cultivates one of the twelve 40-acre fields. Each colored man gets as payment one-third of his owncrop. The farmer gets the remaining two-thirds.

Now, here comes the ingenuity of this system. From each of these twelve colored families the farmer takes one child, girl or boy, and pays to the child for services one-third of the erop raised by its own father. The crop of each colored man is then divided up this way: The man gets one-third, his child one-third, and the farmer gets the other one-third. These twelve children work for the farmer wherever he desires to put them and are paid in crop, but not one cent in wages. The farmer puts them in his factory.

Now suppose ten farmers living in the same

he desires to put them and are paid in crop, but not one cent in wages. The farmer puts them in his figitory.

Now, suppose ten farmers living in the same neighborhood and running their farms on the Wade system contribute to build a cotton factory (or any other kind of factory). These ten farmers will each furnish twelve girls (or boys if preferred), thus providing 120 factory hands to run the factory without wages. These colored girls and boys are intelligent, very limitative, and can be taught to do as good factory work as the factory hands of New England. The only expense in a factory run on this system is for the wear and tear of the machinery and for hiring a few skilled men to instruct and superintend the hands. Such factories are being established for manufacturing cotton and woollen goods and for canning meats, vegetables and fruits.

The North must look to its laurels, for, in my opinion, this system of manufacturing without wages is bound to revolutionize the world, Nothing can stand before it.

George R. Van Peler.

COUNTERFEIT PLATES CAPTURED.

#### The Chain of Evidence Against the Johnson Brothers Is Now Complete.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service received word to-day from Detroft that his officers there had succeeded in capturing the famous Windom plates from which the Johnson brothers had been making counterfeit \$2 notes for the past four years. The officers also captured the plate on which was engraved the imitation of the Treasure seal and the press by means of which the notes were printed. This capture, with those already made, completes the chain of evidence against the Johnsons and puts an end to the most dangerous counterfeiting scheme which has been successfully carried on for the past eight years. With the exception of the \$100 counterfeit, which made its appearance last summer and which was so good that even the Treasury experts were deceived, the \$2 notes bearing the Hancock and the Windom vignettes were the most dangerous counterfeits circulated in many years The workmanship was of the best quality, and it is almost impossible to tell the false from the genuine notes.

The workmanship was of the best quality, and it is almost impossible to tell the false from the genuine notes.

Ten days ago Charles, Edward and David Johnson were arrested in Detroit on suspicion that they were responsible for these notes, and the Hancock plates, a quantity of both the Windom and Hancock notes and other paraphernalis were captured. Since then several thousand dollars more have been seized, and altogether the Secret Service has in its possession \$10,000 in the counterfeit notes, the Windom and Hancock plates and the plates from which the seals were printed. The Hancock note made its appearance in 1890, soon after the genuine note was issued. On account of the character of the counterfeit the Treasury stopped the printing of the Hancock notes in 1894, and substituted the Windom notes. The Johnsons changed their plate immediately, and since then have been printing the Windom note. They "aged" the notes artificially, to give them the appearance of having been in circulation a long time, and passed them at racetracks and other sporting resorts, where in the hurry they would not be carefully examined, and where it would be difficult to trace them. Recently large numbers of the notes made their appearance in Baltimore. The Johnsons have been notorious counterfeiters for many years. The Secret Service officials hope to capture the makers of the 5100 counterfeits some day, although it is believed they are now in Europe enjoying their ill-gotten gains. ll-gotten gains.

### THE PHILIPPINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If there was canvass of the popular vote as to the retention of the entire Philippine Archipelago, I venture to predict that the majority in the affirmative would be so im

mense that the President could not ignore it.

The American people have great faith in the hor The American people have great faith in the hon-esty, patriotism and diplomacy of Mr. McKinley, and are holding up his hands. But let them make known their sentiment to him, and thus prevent the ap-pointment of any one to the Paris Commission who is not in harmony with public opinion on this matter of the Philippines, since the selection of a single member having the slightest sympathy with Spain's purposes, or who is easily influenced and controlled, may work irremediable injury to American interests, and insure the political downfall of all those respon-sible for the error.

\*\*REW YORE, Aug. 20.

To the Epros of The Sus-Sir : Right you are absolutely on the Philippines question. The per son or party responsible for the release to Spain of pines or any other territory that we have won wil sign his death warrant politically in signing such elease. All the people are with you in this, except ing, perhaps, a few Mugwumps and irresponsibles. NEW YORK, Aug. 20. THEODORE L. MARVEL

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Dewey Merritt the Philippines now? We do, by jingo! BROOKLYN, Aug. 19.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: It would be a gregious blunder, bringing to us regret and mortifiation for all time, if we should now relinquish so much as one square inch in the smallest and most in-significant of the Philippine Islands. In the past we have never evinced any evidence of a desire to shur have never evinced any evidence of a desire to shun a fact or to dodge an issue, and at this late day, when we are undoubtedly second to none in both financial and commercial strength, it would seem strange that we should allow to slip through our grasp the opportunity of securing a large percentage of the trade of the East. Since, without regard to the Philippines of the East. Since, without regard to the Philippines question, our navy will be epecdily and greatly increased, the mere holding of the islands will not cost us any very considerable outlay, and such outlay as there is will be counterbalanced by their natural productive power and the mercantile value of a city like Manila.

Rear Admiral Dewey and Gen, Merrits have laid the

ike Manila.

Rear Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merrite have laid the cornerstone upon which will be reased a political structure, planned by American brains and built by American hands, to prove to the world that we can give sound and just government to a far distant possession and convert chaos into order, barbarism into civilization.

W. STANLEY CORY. BROOKLYN, Aug. 20.

### An Intrusive Excursion Boat.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Not even the impressive pageant of to-day was sacred for that shameless boor of our waters, that chronic plague and nuisance of naval parade and yachting race, th excursion boat. As Sampson's squadron in stately array returned

from Grant's Tomb, an excursion boat persistently kept its unsightly hulk close abreast of one of the ttleships, covering and utterly marring the view of the war vessels for the packed spectators that covered Riversido Park.

Are our naval speciacles to be ever at the mercy of these reckless catchpenny water tramps? NEW YORK, Aug. 20. INDIGNATION.

### Thanks from a Soldier's Father.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I want to thank you for the full accounts you are giving your readers of the operations at Manila, more especially for your giving us ahead of any other paper so early a list of the casualties in the Astor Battery, thus relieving the anxiety of many fathers and mothers whose boys are in the battery. The father of one of them. Maw Your, Aug. 30,

PRIER MONEY FOR THE MAYY.

The First Installment, Amounting to BIS-The Wada System of Farming and Manu-WARRINGTON, Aug. 21.—The first installment of prize money from the war with Spain. amounting to \$13,000, has been deposited in the United States Treasury. Owing, however, to the amount of work involved in making up the lists of those entitled to participate in the awards, its distribution will not begin for two

or three months.

From the thirteen large folios in the prisemoney division of the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy Department, which contain the accounts of all such awards after the year 1800, a table has been prepared showing that up to the beginning of hostilities last spring the Government had set apart \$15,050,-404 as prize money to be distributed among 196,000 men, or an average of about \$75 each. The largest amount received by any one officer was that paid to Admiral Farragut. whose share was \$140,885. Admiral Porter came next with something like \$138,000. The smallest amounts were very small indeed. amounting to only a few cents. The insignificance of the latter may have something to de with the large number of failures to apply for the money awarded. Twenty-two per cent. of the whole number of beneficiaries have never filed claims for the amount due them. The unclaimed shares, however, are not all small ones, for their aggregate is \$901,000, and that sum is still on deposit in the Treasury waiting for owners. Occasionally a claimant will be heard from. Only last week an old sailor came to the prize-money division and asked for information on the subject, saying that he took part in the capture of three vessels during the civil war. The records were searched and bore out his assertion, together with the fact that the for two of the awards, representing \$7 and flatly that he had received a cent of prize money. When, however, his receipt was produced he acknowledged his signature, but said he had forgotten it if he ever did receive it. The third award, they informed him, was still standing to his credit. When the amount was mentioned—some \$53—the sailor fairly danced a jis. He was told how to go about the formalities attending the application to be filed and as to establishing his identity, &c. Within three days all these had been completed and passed through the red tape gauntlet. The sailor then drew the money from the Treasury and weak his way rejoicing.

#### MANSAS INSURANCE RAIDERS. Pop McNall's Examiners Assail the German

American of New York. TOPREA, Kan., Aug. 21.-Insurance Commis-

sioner McNall to-day appounced his intention to wage war upon the German-American Insurance Company of New York. The report of his examiners, who recently examined this company, states that the German-American recently borrowed \$50,000 on the recommendation of the Board of Directors with which to pay the semi-annual dividend to stockholders and that a block of their securities supposed to be in safety deposit vaults was hypothecated with a New York city bank to get this loan McNall to-day ordered the company to replace these securities in the vaults or suffer a revocation of license. McNall says that if the company can borrow \$50,000 it can borrow ten times that amount, and that it is a practice which cannot be continued by companies which desire to stay in Kansas.

Louis Windmüller, a director of the German-American Insurance Company, said yesterday that the statement of MoNall's examiners that the company had borrowed \$50,000 with which to pay a semi-annual dividend was false. He said that some months ago, when the company was about to make a large investment, it was found that there was not quite enough cash on hand over the legal reserve to complete the transaction, and \$50,000 was borrowed from the Central National Bank. This money was subsequently paid back. Mr. Windmiller is Chairman of the Audit Committee, and, as such, he said he went over the securities held by the company just prior to July I and found them intact. He said that the net earnings of the company for the first six months of this year were about \$250,000, including interest on investments, and that a semi-annual dividend of 15 per cent, on the capital stock of \$1,000,000 had been paid to the stockholders regularly for several years. He said that the assets of the company were over \$7,000,000, and that after all deductions for the legal reserve, &c., were made there still remained a surplus of about \$5,000,000. Louis Windmüller, a director of the German

# WINTER TRIP IN THE NORTH.

Mr. Taylor Travels Nearly Half a Yeas Depending on the Game He Killed. OTTAWA, Aug. 21 .- One of the most remark-

able trips ever made to the north country has just been completed by William P. Taylor of Alberta, N. W. T. In February last Mr. Taylor was employed by the Dominion Government to explore a trail from Edmonton to the Pelly River. He started out on Feb. 5, taking with him an Indian and three dogs. He travelled to Peace River Crossing, using the dogs to draw a oboggan. Here he concluded to ab toboggan and put packs on the dogs, as he could make faster time in this way. He proceeded to the east branch of the Nelson, thence to Toad River Post on the Liard. Here he left the dogs. He struck the Pelly River below the lakes which are supposed to form its source. Here he found the remains of a camp, which he judged to be that of white men, and he determined to overtake them if possible. He hurmined to overtake them if possible. He hurried down the Pelly for about thirty miles and there found the remains of another camp, evidently of the same party, but as they had probably several days tart he decided to return.

The trip made by Mr. Taylor is all the more remarkable from the fact that he took practically no supplies with him, and he travelled all the way to Pelly River and half way back, about 1,600 miles in all, on foot, through a country uninhabited, and most of it by trails never before travelled by white men, subsisting for most of the time on game. Mr. Taylor and his Indian shot, during the trip, six moose, two cariboo and twenty-four deer, besides some feathered game. He left home with about 100 pounds of flour, a little bacon and some tea, his chief source of supply being his trusty rife and 500 rounds of ammunition. The trip occupied five months.

## OUR EXPORTS TO CHINA.

Figures Show That They Are Increasing, While Those of England Are Decreasing

Washington, Aug. 21.-The success of the United States in the invasion of the markets of China is illustrated by some figures just prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. showing that our exports to that market have of late increased much more rapidly than those of other parts of the world, and that the heavy falling off in imports of certain lines of goods into China in the last year has not been as seriously felt by the United States as by other nations with which we come in competition. This is especially true of cotton piece goods. The report on the trade of China for 1807, published by the Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, says:

"The trade in cotton piece goods shows, as was expected, a falling off from the figures of was expected, a failing on from the figures of 1856. American goods, however, continus to increase in favor, these being almost the only exception to the general decline. The favor which the American goods and in the Chicase markets is due to their cheapness."

The steady gain which the United States is making in its effort to obtain a share of the market which China affords is shown by the following comparison of our imports into China wing comparison of our imports Hong Kong, from 1830 to 1837 those of Great Britain during

United States, 87,885,862 18,469,705 10,057,546 8,117,059 10,072,278 7,856,880 11,613,184 17,984,472

Sermon by Rough Riders' Chaplain.

The Rev. Herry A. Braun, chaplain of the rough riders, spoke at Grace Church last evenng about the qualifications that make a good Christian soldier.

"I have noticed in our army," he said in his sermon, "that the good soldier depends on good preparation made before the campaign. The effectiveness of this fleet of ours was the result of the magnificent preparation of our officers who were in command.

The effectiveness of religion, he added, was often diminished by ministers whose on qualification was their opinion that they we called to preach the gospel.

Out to day, "The Yankee Havy." Tem Me